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Studies in the genus *Lupinus*—I. A new species of the subgenus *Platycarpus*

CHARLES PIPER SMITH

I have recently made a critical study of the material usually determined as either *Lupinus microcarpus* Sims or *L. densiflorus* Benth., and have prepared an illustrated paper, monographic in scope, giving in detail my conclusions and a new classification. As conditions beyond my control prevent the prompt publication of this work, I deem it expedient to publish at once a preliminary paper.

Heller (Muhl. 8: 87. 1912) has already proposed a separation of the subgenus *Platycarpus* into two sections, applying the group-name "PUSILLI" to the loosely flowered small species of the Mexican Plateau, the Great Basin, and the Rocky Mountain region. The verticillate and commonly larger plants of the Pacific Slope should accordingly be assembled into a group that would properly bear the name "MICROCARPI."

The published names of members of this group indicate twelve species and one variety. Of these *L. microcarpus* Sims, *L. densiflorus* Benth., *L. luteolus* Kell., and *L. malacophyllus* Greene are recognized as species by authors generally and are accepted by me. *L. horizontalis* Heller I am also able to accept as a species; but the other names, except for two which are acknowledged as synonyms, I must use as representing varieties of either *L. microcarpus* or *L. densiflorus*.

Most of the North American plants commonly determined as *L. microcarpus*, however, I am not able to accept as Sims' species, and in order to draw a more satisfactory line of distinction between the initial species of Sims and Bentham, and, at the same time do justice to a group of unnamed variations that I deem worthy of recognition, I propose the following species as new:

***Lupinus subvexus* sp. nov.**

Eramosus vel ramosus, 20–40 cm. altus, caule cum eramoso plerumque elongato foliis sparsis, villosa pilis 2–4 mm. longis:

foliolis 6-10, 20-30 cm. longis, oblanceolatis, apice obtusis vel rotundatis, subter laxe villosis; pedunculis elongatis, verticillis 3-7, distantibus; floribus ad anthesin postea pandentibus ascendentibus vel suberectis, 14-16 mm. longis; pedicellis prope 1 mm. longis, robustis; bracteis villosis, vix 10 mm. longis; calyce ebracteolato, prope 10 mm. longo, subter villoso pilis prope 1.5 mm. longis, labio superiore diverso prope 2 mm. longo, inferiore inflato 3.5-4 mm. lato, 2-dentato, sinu dentis vestigio instructo vel sine eodem, dentibus vix 1 mm. longis; corolla atro-purpurea praesertim vexilli alarumque dimidiis terminatis; vexillo apice rotundato 13-15 mm. longo, 8 mm. lato, abrupte contracto ungue 4-5 mm. lato; alis 11-13 mm. longis, ad basin super frequenter non ciliatis; carina 10-11 mm. longa suberecta vel aliquantum curvata; leguminibus prope 12 mm. longis; semina non vidi.

Simple or branched, loosely villous, the hairs 2-4 mm. long; whorls three to seven, well-separated; flowers spreading in anthesis, evidently ascending to suberect later; calyx ebracteolate, quite villous below; pods not secund. The typical plant has the lower lip of the calyx evidently inflated (subsaccate) near the base, large flowers with much of the banner and wings dark purple, and the banner rounded apically. Most of the varieties have the lower calyx-lip scarcely or not at all inflated and smaller flowers with the banner gradually narrowed to an acute apex.

The type is *Heller & Brown 5415*, collected near Madison, Yolo county, California, April 29, 1902, sheet 9586 in the Dudley Herbarium of Stanford University.

Descriptions of the varieties recognized, distribution, full citations of specimens determined, keys, and figures of floral parts will be given in the main paper when finally published.

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